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POETRY.

A VOICE FROM THE WINE PRESS.

BY H. F. GOULD.

'Twas for this they reared the vine,
Fostered every leaf and shoot,
Loved to see its tendrils twine,
And cherished it from branch to root!
'Twas for this, that from the blast
It was screened, and taught to run,
That its fruits might ripen fast,
O'er the trellis, to the sun.

And for this they rudely tore
Every cluster from the stem;
'Twas to crush us till we pour
Out our very blood for them!
Well, though we are tortured thus,
Still our essence shall endure,
Vengeance, they shall find, with us,
May be slow, but will be sure.

And the longer we are pent
From the air and cheering light,
Greater, when they give us vent,
For our rest shall be our might.
And our spirits, they shall see,
Can assume a thousand shapes:
These are words of verity,
Uttered by the dying grapes.

Many a stately form shall reel,
When our power is felt within;
Many a foolish tongue reveal
What the recent draught has been;
Many a thoughtless, yielding youth,
With his promise all in bloom,
Go from the paths of peace and truth
To an early, shameful tomb.

We the purse will oft unclasp,
All its golden treasure take,
And, the husband in our grasp,
Leave the wife with heart to break.
While his babes are pinching with cold,
We will bind him to the bowl,
Till his features we behold
Glowing like a living coal.

We will bid the gown-man put
To his lips a glass or two,
Then, we'll stab him in the foot,
Till it oversteps the shoe.
And we'll swell the doctor's bill,
While he parries us in vain;
He may cure, but we will kill
Till our thousands we have slain.

When we've drowned their peace and health,
Strength and hopes within the bowl,
More we'll ask than life or wealth,
We'll require the very soul!
Ye, who from our blood are free,
Take the charge we give you now;
Taste not, till ye wait and see
If the grapes forget their vow.

ADDRESS TO A HUSBAND.

BY MISS PORTER.

Oh grant my prayer, and let me go,
Thy toil to share, thy path to smooth;
Is there a want, a wish a woe,
Which wedded love can fail to soothe?

At morn, when sleep still seals thine eyes,
My hand thy temp'rate meal shall spread;
At night my smiles shall check thy sighs,
And my fond arms support thy head.

And if thy vexing cares should dart
Some hasty word, my zeal to chill;
Still this unchanging, tender heart,
The sacred vow I made shall fill.

SONG: THE DAY!—BY C. SWAIN.

Day on the mountains—the glorious day!
And the torrents roam forth in the pride of his ray;
The chamois awakes from her wild forest dream,
And bounds in the gladness and life of his beam;
And the horn of the hunter is sounding away!
Light, light on the hills!—'tis the glorious day!

Day on the valley—the rivulet rolls
Cloudless and calm as the home of our souls;
The harvest is waving—and fountain and flower
Are sparkling and sweet as the radiant hour;
And the song of the reapers—the lark's sunny lay—
Proclaim through the valley—Day, beautiful day!

Oh, solemn and sad his far setting appears,
When his last ray declines, and the flowers are in tears,
When the shadows of evening like death banners wave,
And darkness encloses the world like a grave!
Yet the Sun—like the soul! shall arise from decay,
And again light the world with day, heavenly day!

GOOD.—If I was a young lady, I would not be seen spinning street yarn every day, ogling this young fellow, nodding at another, and giving sweet smiles to a third—sometimes having three holes in one Stocking and two in the other.

TURKISH INTRIGUE AND JUSTICE.

A man was brought before the Seraskie Pacha, charged by a Turkish lady with having robbed her of a quantity of jewels, and he, with out stating any particulars, insisted upon it that she had herself voluntarily given them to him, upon the strength of his silence as to their previous acquaintance. This she denied, and it was not without a world of trouble that the following facts were elicited: It would appear that the lady had been to the Charskee, and having bought a pair of slippers, the kavaf, or slipper merchant, refused to receive the money for them from so beautiful a woman, assuring her that every thing in his shop was at her disposal, and he himself her slave. In fine, he was handsome, and said so many tender things in so irresistable a manner, that the lady consented to pay him a visit at his own house, into which she glided with much secrecy, the kavaf's mother being absent in the country.—They were so charmed with each other's society that she consented to prolong her visit until towards evening, and he went out to procure eatables at a Bakkal's; he shut the door after him, and placed the key in his pocket. Whilst making his purchases he was applied to for the payment of a debt, arrested and dragged off to prison, where he had been lying for some hours, cursing the cruelty of fortune, when one of his craft passing entered the prison to see which of the ensaff was in durance. They were well acquainted, and the prisoner placing the key of his house in the hands of his friend, requested him to go and liberate a female whom he would find there. The visitor promised to be discreet, opened the door, when who should be discovered but his own wife! She professed this was her first offence, desired him to divorce her, and on condition that he kept the affair secret she offered to give up to him her jewels. The bargain was closed accordingly, the act of divorce was gone through, and the man walked off with the jewels. The lady, however, still more attached to her trinkets than to her reputation, followed him, and had him taken up on the charge stated. Finally, the truth was brough to light, and the Seraskie gave the decision thus: "The ex-husband having confessed the truth had broken his condition as to silence, and consequently was not entitled to the jewels, which were made over to the lady to cover the stain on her reputation." The Sultun himself inquired into the case, and was much amused at the relation of it by the Sesarkier, who, when he likes, is the best buffoon in the empire.

INDIAN FUN. One of the earliest settlers around Lake Champlain, was Col. Edward Raymond. He understood the character and disposition of the natives of the forest, and lived with them in much harmony; frequently employing them to row him up and down the lake as he had occasion. One stout fellow, by the name of *Bigbear*, had his wigwam at no great distance from the Colonel's dwelling, and was often there. The Colonel, having occasion to visit some distant shore of the lake, employed Bigbear to row him in his canoe. On their return, they passed near a high, yet sloping ledge of rocks, on which lay an immense number of rattlesnakes asleep and basking in the sun. The Indian gave a penetrating look at the Colonel, and thus inquired, 'Raymun love fun?' 'Yes,' was the reply. 'Well then, Raymun have fun; mind Indian, and hole a glum.' So he rowed silent and slow, and cut a crotch-stick from a bunch of hazles on the bank.—'Steady now, hole a glum, Raymun,' said he, as he clapped the crotch astride the neck of a serpent that was asleep close to the edge of the water. 'Take um now, Raymun; hole fass.' The Colonel then took hold of the stick keeping the serpent down, while Bigbear tied up a little sack of powder, putting one end of a slow match therein. He then made it fast to the snake's tail, and touching fire to the match, gave orders to 'let um go,' at the same time pushing off from the shore; the snake being liberated crawled away to his den. The Indian immediately then stood up and clapped his hands, making as loud a noise as possible, and thus roused the serpents; who all disappeared in a moment. 'Now look, Raymun, now look; see fun,' said he, and in about a moment the powder exploded, and there was, to be sure, fun alive. The snakes, in thousands, covered the rocks, all hissing, rattling, twining, twirling, and jumping in every way imaginable! Col. Raymond burst into a loud laugh, that echoed across the lake; pleased alike at the success of the trick, and the ingenuity of the savage's invention. But Bigbear, from the beginning to the end, was as grave as a judge, not moving a muscle, and not having the least show of risibility in his countenance. This is truly characteristic of the American aborigines; what causes the greatest excitability of laughter in others, has no effect upon them; they may love fun, but never in the smallest degree exhibit that character in their looks.

Aboriginal Character. As an Indian was straying through a village on the Kennebec, he passed a gentleman standing in his store door and begged a piece of tobacco. The person stepped back and selected a generous piece, for which he received a gruff "tank you" and thought no more about the affair. Three or four months afterwards, he was surprised at an Indian's coming into the store and presenting him with a beautiful minature birch canoe, painted, and furnished with paddles to correspond. On asking the meaning he was told—"Indian no forget; you give me tobacco—me make this for you." This man's gratitude for a trifling favor had led him to bestow more labor on his present than would have purchased him several pounds of his favorite fumigatory.

[Boston Spectator.

AARON BURR'S SCHEMES OF CONQUEST.

Whatever were Burr's intentions, it is certain that they embraced schemes so alluring, or so magnificent, as to win the credulous Blannerhasset from the abstraction of study and the blandishments of love. This island became the centre of operations. Here arms were deposited and men collected; and here assembled around their watch-fires, young gentlemen who 'had seen better days' and 'sat at good men's feasts,' endured all the rigors of a climate and the privations of a campaign, rewarding themselves in anticipation with the honours of war and the wealth of Mexico. Burr and Blannerhasset were the master-spirits who planned their labors; Mrs. Blannerhasset was the light and life of all their social joys. If treason mattured its dark design in her mansion, here also the song, the dance, and the revel, displayed their fascinations. The order of arrest was the signal of dispersion to this ill-fated band; and it is said, that the lovely mistress of this fairy scene, the Calypso of this enchanted isle, was seen at midnight, 'shivering on the winter banks of the Ohio,' mingling her tears with its waters, eluding by stratagem the officers of justice, and destitute of the comforts of life, and the solace of that hospitality which she had once dispensed with such graceful liberality.

I believe it is not doubted, that Burr intended to have attempted the conquest of Mexico. A large portion of the people of that country were supposed to be waiting only for a favorable opportunity to throw off the Spanish yoke. The Americans, as their neighbors, and as republicans, would, it was thought, be received without suspicion; nor would Burr have unfolded his ultimate design until it should be too late to prevent its accomplishment. He would then have established a monarchy, at the head of which would have been King Aaron the First. I am told that the young gentlemen who were proceeding to join him, often amused themselves on this subject; talking half in jest and half in earnest, of the offices and honors which awaited them. Titles and places were already lavishly distributed in anticipation; and Mrs. Blannerhasset, who was an accomplished and sprightly woman, had arranged the dresses and ceremonies of the court. When the alarm was given, and orders were issued for the arrest of Burr and his adherents, they were obliged to resort to a variety of expedients to escape detection. At Fort Massac, and other places, all boats descending the river were compelled to stop and undergo strict examination, to the great vexation of boatmen and peaceable voyagers, who were often obliged to land at unseasonable hours. Very diligent inquiry was made for the lady just mentioned, who several times narrowly escaped detection, through her own ingenuity and that of her companions.—[Sketches of History, Life and Manners in the West, by Judge Hall.

The Philadelphia Commercial Intelligencer gives the following account of the interesting marriage ceremony at Otaheite, between Capt. Spooner, of Newport, and Miss Kingatara Oruruth, of Otaheite. The account is derived from the Otaheitean correspondent of the Intelligencer.—[N. Y. Times.

"The bride, Miss Kingatara Oruruth, says our correspondent, is the daughter of Demstrfgwomldammfr, one of the chiefs of the island, and is connected with most of the noble families in the kingdom. She is about sixteen years of age, of a bright mahogany color, with her cheeks tattooed in the most lovely manner, and her ears slit in a style peculiarly fascinating.—Her eyes are large, and of a greenish color. Her lovely form, which was almost six feet six inches tall, was gracefully enveloped in an old blanket, and during the performance of the matrimonial rites, the fair bride stood before her happy lover modestly engaged in masticating a sugar cane. The young lady is said to be highly accomplished, and delighted the company assembled on this solemn occasion, by an exhibition of her superior skill in swimming. The bridegroom is a hearty mariner of Newport. He was dressed elegantly for the occasion, in a blue jacket and white trousers. He swore that the the lovely Kingtara alone was fit to share the hammock of a Yankee sailor; and said that if the masters complained that he was unskillful in his business—whaling—they could not deny that his wife, at least, is a *whaler.*"

FEMALE EDUCATION.

"Since then, there is a season when the youthful must cease to be young, and the beautiful to excite admiration, to learn how to grow old gracefully, is perhaps, one of the rarest and most valuable arts that can be taught to woman. And, it must be confessed, it is a most severe trial for those women to lay down beauty, who have nothing else to take up. It is for this sober season of life that education should lay up its rich resources. However disregarded hitherto they may have been, they will be wanted now. When admirers fall away and flatterers become mute, the mind will be driven into itself, and if it find no entertainment at home, it will be driven back again upon the world with increased force. Yet forgetting this, do we not seem to educate our daughters exclusively for the transient period of youth, when it is to mature life we ought to advert? Do we not educate them for a crowd, forgetting they are to live at home?—for a crowd, and not for themselves?—for show and not for use?—for time, and not for eternity?

'I have always two thousand crowns at the service of my friends,' exclaimed D———, in a large party. 'Lend me them,' said an intimate friend, 'and you will do me the greatest possible service. A pressing necessity occurs to me for the sum you mention: send it me, and I will return it to-morrow.' 'You did not understand me,' returned D———; 'I said I had two thousand crowns at the service of my friends, but if I were to lend them to you, I should have them no longer.'

A storekeeper in this city called upon one of his customers, a man of wealth who owed him a considerable bill, and requested payment. 'I can't pay, Mr.——,' was the reply; 'the derangement of business by the removal of the deposites has caused such a scarcity of money that I cannot collect any money for myself, and you are one of the active supporters of these measures.' 'Oh! but did'nt you know that I have changed?' 'No!! have you indeed!—Come in, and I'll pay you.'

[Work. Man's Advocate.

A NEW CONTINENT DISCOVERED.

A pretty authentic account is published in a paper printed at the Cape of Good Hope, of the discovery of a New Continent in the South Pacific Ocean, by two English Whalers, the Tula and Lively. The details, however, do not go beyond the fact of the existence of such a continent; as Capt. Briscoe of the Tula states that he approached no nearer to it than the distance of 30 miles, owing to the obstructions which he met with from the ice and state of the weather, Capt. B. discovered the land on the 28th of February, 1832, and during the following month, remained in the vicinity. He clearly saw the black peaks of the mountains above the snow. It is supposed that this land forms a part of a vast Continent, extending from about longitude 47, 31 East, to longitude 69, 29 West, as far as the longitude of Cape Horn. The stormy Petrol was the only bird seen, and no fish. It has been named Enderby's Land, longitude 47, 31 E. latitude 66, 30 South. An extent of about 300 miles was seen. The range of mountains E. S. E. The account adds—

"In consequence of the bad state of the health of the crew, Capt. Briscoe was compelled to return into warmer latitudes. He wintered at Van Dieman's Land, and was rejoined by the Lively, from which he was separated by the stormy weather, in the high South latitudes.

In October 1831, he proceeded to New Zealand. In the beginning of February, 1832 he was in the immediate neighborhood of an immense iceberg, when it fell to pieces, accompanied by a tremendous noise.

On the 4th of the same month, land was seen to the S. E. longitude 69, 29 latitude 67, 15. It was found to be an Island near the head land of what may be hereafter called the Southern Continent. On the island, about 4 miles from the shore, was a high peak, (and some smaller ones,) about one third of its height was covered with a thin scattering of snow, and two thirds completely with snow and ice. The appearance of the peaks were peculiar; the shape was conical, but with a broad base.

"This Island has been named Adeliade Island, in honor of her majesty. Mountains were seen to the South at a great distance inland, supposed to be about 90. miles. On the 21st of February, 1832, Capt. Briscoe landed in a spacious Bay on the main land, and took possession in the name of his Majesty William IV. The appearance was one of utter desolation, there being no vestage whatever of animal or vegetable life. In future, this part of the continent, if such it prove, will be known as Graham's Land."

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

LAFAYETTE IS NO MORE

The brave, the noble, the generous, the patriotic hero—died on the 20th, at a quarter before five o'clock. His illness was at first exceedingly slight, and no one calculated upon the lamentable result. He followed the remains of Dulong to the grave, and it is believed that he then caught cold, which fixing upon his lungs, caused his dissolution. Like Canning, who suffered in the same way, after attending the funeral of the Dude of York, Lafayette owes his death to an attendance at the tomb.—He was in his 77th year, having been born on the 1st of September 1767. He was attended by Drs. Andral, Marjolin, Cloquet, and several other medical characters, who up to the 18th gave it as their opinion, that their illustrious patient would recover. On the 10th five of them issued a bulletin descriptive of his state, and anticipating his recovery. But in the course of a most material change took place, his breathing became very difficult when an effort was making to apply a blister to the chest, he mildly observed that it would be of no avail, and soon after expired in the arms of George Lafayettee. On the 19th considerable sensation was experienced in the Chamber of Deputies; at the prospect of the venerable colleague, and M. Dupin in the course of the morning thus addressed the Chamber:—"According to a wish expressed by several deputies, I feel no doubt but that the Chamber will authorize me to send, in its name, to make inquires relative to the health of our venerable colleague—Gen. Lafayette. [Numerous cries of "yes" "yes."] "I have already," said the President, "sent in my own name."

This distinguished member is generally reserved for the members of the Royal Family, and therefore can be more appreciated when applyed to the departed. The following was the reply to the message of the Chamber:—

Mr. President—All my family feel grateful for the interest the Chamber has so kindly taken in my father's health. I have the satisfaction to inform you that there is a slight improvement in his situation. Have the kindness, Mr. President, to present the homage of our respectful gratitude to the Chamber—and accept for yourself the assurance of my very high consideration.

(Signed) GEORGE LAFAYETTE.

This note was loudly cheered by nearly every member in the Chamber, but, unhappily, this joy was of short duration, for the next day the President thus announced the death of their colleague:—"I have the affliction of announcing to the Chamber the decease of the Honorable General Fafayette. He died this morning at five o'clock. I shall now proceed to draw the names of the members who shall attend his funeral, but I have no doubt but a great number of his colleagues will consider it a duty to accompany his remains." M. Dupin was much affected while addressing the Chamber, and so also were several of its members. His intimate friend Mr. Francois Delessert moved that the President should be instructed to write a letter to the General's family expressive of the profound grief felt by the Chamber for the great loss of his colleagues and the entire of France has experienced.

This was instantly acceded to, and the Chamber suspended its proceedings for an hour, so that the letter of condolence should be immediately written. A Council was held at the Thuilleries soon after his demise, for the purpose of agreeing as to the necessity of calling out the National Guard, and permitting them to attend the funeral of their devoted chieftain. It is not yet known what the intentions of the Government are; but it is believed that they will not in any way interfere.

London, May 22. It became known in the city early this morning that Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, has been recalled, which gave rise, of course to much conjecture and a variety of rumors as to the cause. It would appear not to have been the result of any disapprobation of his conduct, as the Prince receives at the same time the appointment of Chamberlain to the Emperor's oldest son, whose education he is to superintend. On the other hand, it is not likely to have arisen from any alteration of feeling on the part of Russia towards this country, as the same despatches which bring the Prince's recall, bring also the appointment of Baron Medem, who lately filled the diplomatic post in Paris, as Charge d'Affaires to this Court, which is further understood to be an appointment *ad interim* only, and that Count Orloff will in the course of a few weeks be appointed the successor to Prince Lieven with the same high diplomatic functions.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

TIMES' OFFICE, May 23, 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, which we have just received, are, as might have been expected, chiefly filled with remarks and particulars relative to the death of Gen. Lafayette. With two exceptions, they all agree in bearing testimony to the many eminent political qualities and private virtues of the departed patriot. It is hardly necessary to say, that the two exceptions are to be found among the journals which still think it worth while to advocate the fallen cause of legitimacy. The General's funeral was to take place on Thursday morning, 22d. The Chamber of Deputies had exhausted, on Tuesday, the business brought before it and therefore adjourned sine die. A great number of its members had already taken passports to repair to their homes; so that there is every appearance that when the next Chamber meets it will be for the purpose of hearing either the King's speech, or his proclamtion for its dissolution.

In the House of Commons, May 21st, the Jewish Civil Disabilities Bill was, after some opposition, read a second time by a majority of

123 to 32. It consists of only two clauses, one to prevent shops being kept open on Sunday, and the other to prevent wages being paid on Sunday.

On the 22d. Mr. E. L. Balwer moved a resolution "That it is expedient to repeal the stamp duty on newspapers at the earliest possible period." After a debate, the resolution was negatived by 90 to 52.

The crown Prince of Belgium died on the 16th, at the Palace of Lachen, which had been not quite ten months previous, the joyous scene of his birth.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The Committee of the Senate on the Post Office and Post Roads, after a long investigation, not only into the condition of the Department, but into the private business and circumstances of some of its officers, have at length reported. Their report is, as was expected, full of party prejudice. Besides many assertions destitute of the shadow of truth, it is covered with false coloring, and unwarrantable inference, showing a determination, without the least regard to justice, to pour censure upon those whom they have selected as victims.—But the committee, it appears, were divided; three in favor of the report, and two against it. The two who constitute the minority, are Mr. Grundy, the chairman of the committe, and General Robinson, of Illinois. In justice to the Department, to the Administration, and to the country, they have conceived it to be their duty to present a counter report, which they have offered. It is in all its features the very reverse of that which was offered by Messrs. Ewing, Clayton and Knight, the other members of the committee.

It will be sufficient to convince the public of the determination to condemn, when it is known that they employed the two Bradleys, Abraham Bradley and Dr. Phineas Bradley, the two late assistant Postmaster Generals, to aid them in the investigations. Yes, the majority of the committee, composed of Messrs. Ewing, Clayton, and Knight, employed these two Bradleys who had been dismissed from office by the Postmaster General, and who had five years before declared open hostility to him, to assist them in making out their report. They took these disappointed and highly incensed men into the Department, and opened to them the books and documents which they desired to look into, that they might point out some error, or shadow of error, which might, by the powers of sophistry and distortion, be spread before the public as a pretext of complaint. But with all that the rancour of revenge could excite, and with the advantage of the long experience of these two men in the administration of that Department, all that they could present is demonstrated, in the report of the minority, to be incorrect in every material point on which they have rested their accusations.

The counter report of Messrs. Grundy and Robinson, on the condition of the Post Office Department, gives a clear and lucid exhibition of the character and condition of that department, and furnishes a strong testimony of the fidelity with which it has been administered.—The long experience of Mr. Grundy as a statesman, and especially as Chairman of that Committee—his superiority of talents—his industry and business habits—altogether qualify him for the investigation in which he has been engaged—quite as well, it is believed, as any other gentleman in either House of Congress. His coadjutor, General Robinson, is also a gentlemen of a clear, discriminating mind, indefatigable in his attention to business, of unblemished honor, and well qualified for the service which has been allotted to him. If there were anything wrong or improper, it could not have escaped the scrutiny of these gentlemen. Their high character is a pledge of their faithfulness.—Whatever may be the momentary influence of party feeling upon the minds of any portion of the public, we confidently venture the assertion, that none will question the ability, the integrity, or the fidelity, of either of those gentlemen.—For every position which they have assumed, they refer to the evidence by which it is sustained—and we are satisfied that every unprejudiced person will be convinced, after a careful perusal of this document, that there is nothing deserving the reproaches visited on the department, by the majority report. Such is the clear testimony of this report, and such will be the firm conviction of every dispassionate mind.

This report accounts satisfactorily for the deficit in the finances of the Department. It shows that the yearly income was deficient before the present incumbent came into office—that a diminution of its funds had commenced more than a year before—and that they had declined, at the time of his taking possession of the Department, about $100,000—and that the falling off continued from its beginning, in 1827, or early in 1828, to the close of the last year. It shows that the debt of the Department, beyond its available means, is about $300,000, which debt rests on the credit of the Department, and not of the Treasury—that the Postmaster General, by an illusory system which had ever prevailed of accounting for the expenses of the Department, had not known its real condition in time to prevent the embarrassment—but so soon as the cause was disclosed, the corrective was applied. It shows the improvements which the present Postmaster General has made in his system of accountability, and the security of the funds of the Department. It also recommends a more perfect organization of the Department, by sub-officers holding their appointment from the Executive and Senate, as in other Departments—and assigns the reasons why this has not been done at an earlier day, that the Department was small in its beginning, and that the rapidity of its growth has gone before the proper action of Congress—but that action should be no longer delayed.

The counter report of Messrs. Grundy and Robinson, shows satisfactorily, that when a contract is made different from what has been stated to Congress, in the annual report of contracts, it is occasioned by a change made in service required subsequent to the acceptance of the proposal—and that is a difference which the ancient practice of the Department was always liable to exhibit, and which was often actually exhibited under the former administration of the Department—but that the present Postmaster General has recently corrected it.

It shows that under the present administration, there is a system introduced into the Department, of keeping books in which all the mail routes are entered in numerical order, with the number of miles in the length of each route the names of the several post offices on it, the distance from one to another, the manner in which the mail is transported on each route, and the number of trips in a day, a week, or a year. From these books, the exact length of post roads is ascertained to have been, in 1832, 104,467 miles—in 1833, it is ascertained to have been 119,916 miles—showing that the law of 1833, establishing new post-routes, added 15,449 miles to the length of post roads, more than one-seventh part of all the post roads in the United States, prior to that time. From these books it is also ascertained, that the annual transportation of the mail in 1832, was 23,-632,380. This is a little more than what the Postmaster General reported at that time; and the incorrectness, and evident falsity of the statement of the majority, taken from the report of the Bradley's, is clearly demonstrated.

It appears that the majority of the committee went into an investigation of the private concerns of the officers of the Department, constituting themselves a secret inquisition, searching into the details of individual transactions and engagements, evidently for the purpose of drawing unfavorable inferences to make false impressions upon public mind, without even giving the individuals concerned information of their doings or designs. Their first inquiries seem to have been directed against the Postmaster General. There was an insinuation, that he had received pecuniary relief from a person, or persons, who were mail contractors. The counter report shows, that a friend of the Postmaster General had endorsed, or in some way become security for him; that his friend had borrowed the money from another friend to meet the claim with promptness; that his other friend happened to be a mail contractor; but that the whole transaction was without even the knowledge of the Postmaster General, but that the money borrowed was repaid, and the claim cancelled, without any reference to official relations, and by a mutual friend who had no official relations with either of them. It is proved that the Postmaster General was ignorant of the whole transaction. Insinuations were also made against Mr. Brown, the Chief Clerk, formerly the superintendent of mail contracts, and now Treasurer of the Department. The charge was proved, by all the witnesses who could have known any thing of the transaction, to be false. It appears that Mr. Brown had loaned money which he held as the agent of an estate, on interest, to a person who is a contractor; and that he had made a loan on interest to purchase property for his own personal use, from other persons who were contractors. In these, as, indeed, in all his transactions, so far as they have come to the view of the committee, the counter report shows that *there is nothing substantiated in relation to Mr. Brown that can justify the imputations inferred against him.*

Many insinuations were made of favoritism to contractors, for transporting the mail; all of which were made the subject of close investigation. Among them, the conspicuous standing which James Reeside holds as a mail-contractor, and stage-proprietor, subjected his contracts to special scrutiny. It appears, however, from the counter report, that he is transporting the mail much lower at present than he ever did under the former administration; and there is nothing in evidence to show that he enjoys any special favor from the department, or any thing beyond the measure of the strictest justice. But Mr. Reeside's contracts were not alone subjected to the ordeal of the Committee. The counter report states, that "the Committee examined carefully into all cases where complaints were made, or where any suspicion was intimated of favoritism having been extended by the Department to any contractors, or any improper exercise of the discretion of the Postmaster General in granting allowances. Every such case became the subject of rigid scrutiny, and not a single instance of alleged abuse has been omitted by the Committee." It gives the disclosures made on each one of these, in detail; and it does not discover an instance which ought to subject the Department to censure. It admits, that the amount of expenses for improvement had better been confined within the current resources of the Department, but it does not discover a single case in which the allowances made were more than a reasonable compensation for the services rendered.

It appears to have been the practice, under the former administration of the Department, to procure the printing of blanks, and other items of incidental expenses of some of the northern post offices, through the Postmaster of the city of New York. The same practice seems to have been continued by the present Postmaster General. The counter report states "that upon a full investigation of this account, every item constituting it was found to be accompanied by its appropriate voucher, and the items themselves appeared chiefly to be such as had been ordinarily, under former administrations, paid for by the Postmaster at New York, and credited to him at the Department, as in this instance.

The expenses for printing, in all cases where that printing is performed by the friends of the administration, seem to have been the subject of special inquiry by the committee. The result, however, is, that such accounts are fairly kept, properly adjudicated, and that they appeared to embrace no articles or work which had not been purchased and executed; and that from all the information they were able to collect, the prices paid were reasonable.

The whole report of these two gentlemen, constitution a minority of the committee, appears to be candid, dispassionate, and clear.—It shows great ability and laborious investigation. It exhibits the Department in its true light. It carries with it demonstrative marks of correctness, and is alike creditable to its authors, and to the Department.

[Washington Globe.

Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Shepley,

Delivered in the Senate the 2d inst. on the resolution of Mr. Clay, proposing to restore the puplic Deposites to the Bank of the United States.

That the business operations have been greatly disturbed, no one denies; and *no one will I think doubt that the United States Bank has been instrumental in producing that result, if he will but examine the facts,* undisputed facts, now before the country. Every great change in the loans made by banks, and in their circulation of notes, operates directly upon the business concerns of the community, and the more powerful do sudden and great changes of this kind operate, as the business is transacted upon the credit, and not a cash system.

Sudden and great expansions of bank loans, and like sudden and great curtailments, must unavoidably produce great plenty, and then great scarcity of money. The effect of extending loans, is to induce men to enlarge their business—to engage in new business—to make contracts freely, and payable at longer periods in advance. And if loans are not thus extended beyond what can be safely permitted without a reaction, all may be well. But if a great change is soon made, and the loans are called in, the man of business is called upon to pay before his operations have come to maturity, before he has turned his property into cash;—or if his property is disposed of, it remains in notes or bills of exchange uncollected; and these cannot avail him, if the banks are diminishing their loans rapidly. Thus his means are found not to be available; and money by this operation is greatly in demand; is difficult to be obtained; and ruinous sacrifices are the necessary consequence. Thus the business transactions are disordered, and distress is produced and ruin follows. In this state, if a general alarm can be produced, the effect of every evil influence is greatly increased; and it is not strange that distress is great and general. Such a scene we have passed through, if indeed we have passed entirely through it; and it is the part of wisdom to examine into the causes by which it has been produced. Has the Bank greatly extended its loans, and greatly contracted them, and thus greatly contributed to produce the result which such a course necessarily brings upon us?

It appears from the report of the Committee of the Directors of the Bank, that the loans of the Bank to the business community, excluding the Government, was, in January, 1831,

$44,032,057 33

and that the same description of loans in May, 1832, was 70,428,059 72

$26,395,993 39

Showing an increase of loans, or extension of means to borrowers, of $26,395,993 39 in sixteen months.

It appears by the report of the "Union Committee" of the city of New York, that on the 1st of December, 1833, being the time of the meeting of Congress, the bank loan was $54,-453,000, showing a *diminution of the loan* from May 1832, of $15,975,050 72 in *nineteen months*, and it will be noticed that these results show an increase and diminution of loans, or in other words' a *fluctuation and change in the moneyed operations and business transactions of the community of* $42,370,000 *in round numbers—in less than three years.*

* * * * * * *

It is thus that the Bank is shown to have *the power not only to derange* the business transactions of the community, but *to have used her power for that purpose.* The extension of its loans was to place it in a condition to have an increased power, which it could use by withdrawing it, to disturb the operations of business, and induce the people to cry out for relief by a recharter of the Bank.

The influence of the Bank in this manner *has a direct tendency to make every man's property insecure.* By doubling the loan, the Bank raises the value of property—and by causing a scarcity of money by sudden and great curtailment, it lessens the value—prevents there being a demand for it, and causes a sacrifice of it—perhaps to pay the very debt which it encouraged the man to make to obtain it. No greater mischief can well befall a country, than to render property insecure and unsafe—and this the Bank can bring about at pleasure—and so far as causing a fluctuation of *forty two millions* of dollars in three years could produce such a result, it has been shown that it has done it.

Another cause has, no doubt, contributed to aid in occasioning the distress of the country. As stated on a former occasion, the voice of alarm went out from this Hall, and again and again was it reiterated and set forth, and repeated in the newspapers, until confidence between man and man was destroyed, and every man became distrustful of his neighbor. Those who had debts due to them, even if they did not want the money, called for its payment, because they were unwilling longer to trust the debtor. Those who had money which they had no occasion to use, would neither loan it, nor purchase property with it—because they were afraid of loss, or of a fall in price. Those who owned property were afraid to sell on a credit, lest the notes should prove not to be good. Such is the natural influence of an alarm or panic; and when a reflecting people shall examine this matter, they will perceive, that this Senate has much to answer for in "sounding the alarm," at the very moment when the Bank was pressing very heavily upon the business community by calling in its loans, and thus causing a double evil influence to operate upon it. A political influence may possibly be produced for a time by such a combination; but can it be supposed that such a people as ours will not rise to throw off from it a power which can thus break up all its safeguards upon property—paralyze all its industry—and bring in ruin and distress at its pleasure? The people have yet the power to stay the hand of oppression.

* * * * * * *

The fact that it did put the whole domestic exchanges into the hands of a committee, and kept its proceedings *secret* from even its own board of directors; and that it has lately refused to permit the committee of the House of Representatives to permit to see the correspondence or examine into the proceedings of this exchange committee, authorizes the most unfavorable inferences to be drawn. And it is not difficult to understand, that much of the disorder in the exchange of the country, which has been complained of as one of the causes of the distress, may be found first in the multiplication of bills exchange, and then in breaking up all this class of paper, by refusing to receive them at all, or only at extravagant rates.

There must be an examination of the Bank before the people will be satisfied, or ought to be satisfied, that, instead of merit, there have not been deep and lasting injuries inflicted upon them in the exchanges of the country.

Upon another topic I wish to say a few words. It is in relation to the settling up of the concerns of the Bank. It has been stated by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr Webster,) that he is of opinion that the Bank ought to call in its capital much faster than it does, if the charter is not to be renewed. And several of those, and some in high places, with whom I act, have regarded it as property that the Bank should prepare to wind up its concerns; and seem to suppose and to admit that some distress must be ocasioned by it. From this opinion I entirely dissent; if by a preparation to wind up its affairs, is meant any thing more than that of bringing its long loans into paper of the usual business term, and disposing of its real estate not needed, and briging its whole property into common business paper. So much, in my judgement, should it do; nothing more.

The Bank charter expires on the 3d day of March, 1836, but it exists for two years longer, or till 3d of March, 1838, for the "liquidation of the affairs, and accounts of the corporation, and for the sale and dispositon of their estate, real, personal, and mixed." If it proceeds to collect in its debts, it must loan again, or permit the amount thus collected to remain unemployed in its vaults. It cannot divide its capital amongst its stockholdess, until its charter for business expires. It would be doing injustice to the stockholders to collect the capital and permit it to remain unemployed in its vaults till 1836, becaus they would lose the interest on the whole sum thus employed. And it would be *extremely oppressive and ruinous to the community to collect in the capital and lock it up from the stockholders and withdraw it from active capital of the country.* To do this is, for the time that it is locked up, the same in effect upon the business of the country as to destroy so many millions of its active capital. And when I hear it said that it will do this, I regard it as evidence, if it does do it, *that its deliberate purpose is to distress the community and depress and injure its business for the purpose of compelling the people to consent to yield to its power and give it a new charter.* But why will not the same effect be necessarily produced if it delays the collection of its debts, and the calling in of capital till after 1836? It must then, it may be said, during two years, call in its capital, and it will be only putting off the evil day. But a moment's reflection is required to show that no injury, no distress, need to be produced in collecting all its capital in two years after 1836. And the reason is, that after 1836 it may distribute and pay out its capital to the stockholders as fast as it is collected. There will be then no ocasion for locking up any portion of its capital—certainly only for a few days—only long enough after a portion is received to give notice and distribute it. It is perfectly well understood, that any amount of money may change hands in a country; and occasion no distress, no derangement of business; while a comparatively small amount withdrawn from employment, will have that effect. The reasons are so plain in every reflecting mind, that it is not necessary to enter on their discussion. To collect the capital of the Bank after 1836, and pay it over to the stockholders, is only to cause so many millions to change hands. The person or corporation which employs it, is changed; but the money in the hands of the stockholers is employed or loaned, and does the same office which it did when the Bank employed or loaned it.

All this is most familiarly known to those who manage the Bank; and if they do at any time cause the capital or any part of it to be locked up and remain withdrawn from the stockholders and from business, it can be only from *a wanton purpose, of mischief.* Let the People then keep in mind, that the coming distress which is threatened from this process, if it does come, is brought upon them *designedly & unnesessarily, to compel them to obedience to the Bank.*

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To restore the public money to the Bank, as the resolution proposes, unless the Bank is to be rechartered, would be without any object of practical good; it must therefore, be regarded as a declaration that it ought to be rechartered. And that it is expedient to do this, while the Bank maintains a perfect secrecy over all its important proceedings, while it shuns the light, and keeps iself dark, and thus exhibits the usual evidences of guilt.

To legislate thus, is, in my judgment, to declare, that an institution, which has power * * * to derange the business concerns of the country; to bring ruin and distress upon the people; to cause all their property and earnings to be held in uncertainty and insecurity, if held at all, should be continued without any restraint being imposed upon it by law to prevent these evils. And it is to do this after we have seen the danger, and experienced in our deep distresses its mischievous power. To the people must be submitted the question, whether the Bank shall yield itself in darkness, and put at defiance the legislative power of the people, and yet, by its impressions, cause them to yield to its purposes; and thus enable it to rule the nation. To their decision, and theirs only, am I willing to submit the contest.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 1, 1834.

4TH OF JULY.

We are glad to see the notice that is taken in various parts of our State of this anniversary of our political independence. We hail it as a token of fresh interest that is felt in the political movements of the day. The federalists mourning over the defeated schemes of their ambition, and mortified at the triumph of the people, recommend the observance of the day as one of humiliation and sorrow. To these whose feelings and political principles are at war with the spirit of our institutions—who seek to exalt the few at the expense of the many—who would make the poorer and middling classes the slaves of the rich, the triumphs of democracy for many years past may afford matter of lamentation. To such men it may be a subject of grief and regret that the cause of the people—equal rights and privileges should have so triumphantly prevailed. But to the great mass of the people there is much cause for joy and rejoicing for the many political privileges we enjoy—for the triumphs of the spirit of freedom and equality,—for the new developments that are yearly making of the fitness of men for self government. Our own experience has taught us that there is a fund of good sense and political sagacity in the great body of the people which when aided by that information within the reach of all, is equal to the management of public affairs. Our separation from England—the throwing off the chains of colonial vassalage do not constitute our only cause for rejoicing. The war of the Revolution has not been our only period of peril, nor has the second war of independence been our latest period of trial. Besides the open and avowed foes of the people's rights, we have been subjected to the insidious attempts and treacherous designs of professed friends. By a review of the past we shall gain fresh courage for the future, and learn from experience to beware of pretended converts, whose only political principles consists in adhering to the strongest party.

We have noticed in the Portland Adv. what purports to be a letter from Dr. Mason, Representative of this Congressional District, to one of his constituents, expressive of his views in relation to the Bank question. The letter as published contains sundry errors of orthography and syntax, but how many of these are to be charged to Dr. Mason, and how many to that paper, each may judge for himself. The people have not forgotten the character of a letter attributed to Dr. Holland, and published some years since, the misrepresentation of which was rendered evident by the fact that no two copies were any thing near alike. Such a letter may have been written by Dr. Mason, and it may contain errors, but the sentiments therein expressed on a subject most interesting to his constituents, will be fully understood by all, and they are such as any democrat might be proud of. They will meet with the hearty assent of the whole democracy of Oxford, and this miserable and paltry attempt to throw ridicule upon Dr. Mason will be the means of evincing the correctness of his political course and the soundness of his principles. Through whose meanness or treachery this letter found its way to the columns of the Advertiser we know not. If the personal or political enemies of the writer thought by this means to disgrace him in the estimation of the people, they will be disappointed, and find that they have rolled in the dirt for nothing. A man makes himself ridiculous only by pretending to qualities which he does not possess. Dr. Mason never pretended to nor did his friends claim for him the merit of being a finished scholar or an elegant writer. Errors of syntax or orthography in a letter not intended for publication, will not disprove the soundness of his judgment or the correctness of his political principles, qualities far more desirable in a public servant than fine writing.—Besides the letter in question is fully equal to some that have been attributed to Gen. Jackson.

POST OFFICE REPORT.

The report of the majority, of which we took some notice in our last, has been disproved in its most material allegations by the report of the minority, and the explations of those implicated. It appears by undeniable facts based upon figures that the allowances to contractors have been less than the Post Master General was authorised by law to grant, and less in proportion to the services performed than was allowed by the late Post Master General. Some of the instances mentioned by the majority Report, are contracts made by the late and not by the present P. M. General. And some of the allegations are proved to be false. The report was evidently intended as an electioneering document, and it was for this reason that so many extra copies were printed. We notice that many of the opposition papers under pretence they cannot find room for the whole, present their readers with garbled extracts, which make the report appear worse than it really is, while no notice is taken of the facts which the majority have suppressed and the minority supplied. We wish that every man who feels an interest in the question would examine both reports and then we have no fears as to the conclusion to which he will arrive. In one respect we consider that the P. M. General has been in fault, namely in permitting the expenses to exceed the revenues of the department, though these expenses were incurred for the public accommodation.

The Democratic Republicans of the towns of Livermore, Turner and Leeds, will celebrate the approaching anniversary of American Independnece at *North Turner Bridge.* Address by V. D. Parris.

Exercises to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M

The approaching anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated by the Democratic Republicans of Bethel at the Centre Meeting-House.—The address to be by T. J. Carter, Esq. of Paris.

Political friends from the adjoining towns are invited to attend and participate in the festivities of the day.

Bethel, June 21, 1834.] Per Order.

From the Boston Statesman.

The Post Office Report. The average amount of our yearly bills against the General Post Office, for the last four years, does not exceed $12,000 per annum. For this sum we supply, as nearly as we can estimate, fifteen hundred different Post Offices with all the wrapping paper, twine, and blanks, of every description, which they use —this the reader will perceive is only eight dollars per year to each Office, including the whole, large and small. To answer the orders from these Offices requires yearly, from 12 to 1800 reams of blanks, printed and ruled upon writing paper, of different sizes, from Pot to Medium—not less than 1000 reams of wrapping paper, of the size of the sheet upon which the Post is printed, of fine smooth texture, suitable to be written upon, and about 4000 lbs of twine. If this amount of property, with the labor of distributing it among fifteen hundred different applicants, and the obligation to pay freightage and insurance, be not an equivalent for all we receive, then the laborer is unworthy of his hire. The following is extreted from Messrs. Grundy's and Robinson's Report upon the subjrct of Printing :—

"The account for printing executed for the department by Francis P. Blair, Editor of the Globe ; by Mr. Penn, of Louisville, Ky. ; by Messrs Hill & Barton, of Concord, N. H. ; and by Messrs. True & Greene, of Boston, Mass. from the 1st of October, 1831, to the 1st of January, 1834, were supposed to require minute examination. We compared the accounts with the vouchers which accompanied them, and were satisfied that all the items in the respective accounts were correct, and that the articles and work charged were furnished and executed according to the accounts. The only point of difficulty with us was, the price of printing, of which we were not judges, but from all the information we were able to collect, we believe the prices which have been paid are reasonable. But to prevent any misapprehension on this subject, and that others may have the same opportunity of judging, we present the following statements of the prices paid by the department, viz :

To S. Penn, Jr., Louisville, Ky.

For printing Post Bills, per ream,		$1 50
"	accounts of mails received and sent,	4 00
"	newspaper returns,	4 00
"	accounts current,	2 50
For printing accounts current for distributing offices,		3 00
For feint ruling,		2 00

To Messrs. True & Greene, Boston, Mass.

Same prices as above.

To Hill & Barton, Concord, N. H.

Same prices as above.

The same prices have been allowed to F. P. Blair, and to Wm. A. Davis, Washington City, for printing; but they executed the *ruling* for $1 50 per ream."

The insinuation, in the Report of the majority, that the Post Master of this city has the least pecuniary interest in our contract, is totally false.

Col. Wm. Duane, of Philadelphia, has issued Proposals for reviving and publishing "The Aurora," which was so well and so favorably regarded by the democrats of olden time. Col Duane was a talented and efficient supporter of democratic principles in the memorable contest of '98 and '99, and rendered great service to the republican party. He still remains firm in his principles and holds fast to his integrity. He avows his approbation of the policy and measures of the present administration, his opposition to the U. S. Bank, and fully concurs and accords "with the admirable paper called the Protest against the unconstitutional proceedings in the Senate." He also avows his concurrence "in the whole letter and spirit of the two unanswered and unanswerable speeches of Col. Benton on the Bank question." The only difficulty in regard to the removal of the deposites arose from 'prudential policy,' as he was firmly persuaded that it 'would be used by the Bank as an instrument of mischief, affording to *weak brethren*, who are to be found in all parties, an opportunity of *shifting*, and preparing for the changes of 1836.' Col. Duane it will be recollected is the father of Wm. J. Duane, the late Secretary of the Treasury.

[Saco Democrat.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR.

On Thursday last, the Legislature of New Hampshire elected Hon. Henry Hubbard, United States Senator, for six years from the 3d of March next, to succeed Mr. Bell, whose term of service then expires. In the Senate, Mr. Hubbard received a unanimous vote. In the House, the vote stood for Hubbard 127—Ichabod Bartlett 59—scattering 27. Mr. Hubbard is a zealous and able supporter of the National Administration. We congratulate our democratic friends of New Hampshire on the prospect now before them, of being truly represented in the Senate of the Union. They will not much longer be subjected to the mortification of having their feelings and opinions misrepresented and treated with contempt, by a man claiming to act as their representative, but have good reason to expect that the views and wishes of the people will be fairly and honestly complied with. Mr. Bell must retire from the station which he has continued to hold so much against the wishes of the people of New Hampshire, and that, too, in in direct violation of a solemn pledge to the contrary, without the confidence or respect of the honorable of any party. He has been the Senator, not of New Hampshire, but of the United States Bank.

[Saco Dem.

MR. McLANE'S RESIGNATION.

We learn by the Washington Globe that Mr. McLane has resigned his office as Secretary of State, the resignation to take effect as soon during the prerent session of Congress, as may be convenient for the President to appoint a successor.

It is well understood (says the Globe) that, in regard to some prominent measures which occupy much of the public attention, Mr. McLane has entertained different views from the President. But the President, who has through life exercised his own independance of judgment, is too generous, and too just, to give up one, esteemed by him as a friend, an honest patriot, a faithful public officer, for a mere difference of opinion ; and as no action by the Department of State was requisite in carrying into effect the measure in question, he saw no public necessity for a separation. Between two men of elevated sentiments, there was nothing in in such a state of things to interrupt the harmony of either their official or private relations, and their mutual confidence and esteem have therefore continued unimpaired. We know that the President has yielded to Mr. McLane's wish to retire from his administration with regret, and that he has freely expressed, not only his high sense of Mr. McLane's partriotism, talents, and eminent services, but his sincere friendship—a sentiment which is fully reciprocated by Mr. McLane.—[Saco Democrat.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

BARBOUR BARTLETT Administrator of the estate of Nathan Stearns late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

ORDERED,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford in said county, on the fifteenth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed— STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

HEZEKIAH GRIFFETH Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Fuller late of Livermore in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of admistration of the estate of said deceased,

ORDERED,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore in said County on the eighteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed— STEPHEN EMERY, *Judge.*

Copy Attest : JOSEPH G. COLE, *Register.*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ELIZABETH S. STORER Executrix of the last will and testament of John Storer late of Carthage in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

ORDERED,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed—

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ZEBULON NORTON Guardian of Robert Pierpont of Livermore in said County, a noncompos, having presented his first account of guardianship of the estate of said ward,

ORDERED,

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore in said County, on the eighteenth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY. *Judge.*

Copy, Attest; JOSEPH G. COLE, *Register.*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JAMES STARR Administrator of the estate of Thomas Allen late of Jay, in said county, deceased, having presented his first accout of administration of the estate of said deceased,

ORDERED,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the fourth Tuesday of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, *Judge.*

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, *Register.*

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

LEWIS J. STURTEVANT Administrator of the estate of Sylvanus Sturtevant late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

ORDERED,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of August next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, *Judge*

Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE. *Register*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

MOSES CUMMINGS.

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

LYDIA CUMMINGS.

Paris, June 24, 1834. 3w 46

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the nineteenth day of July next, at the dwelling house lately occupied by Caleb Cushman, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, at two o'clock P. M. so much of the real estate lately belonging to said Caleb Cushman, as will produce the sum of thirteen hundred dollars

Said real estate consists of the homestead farm of the deceased in Paris, with the buildings thereon ; the Lurvey farm, so called, in said Paris, and one Pew and the half of a Pew in the Baptist Meeting-House in Paris.—The reversion of the widow's dower in the premises will also be sold at the same time if necessary. For further particulars inqnire of the Administrator.

CHANDLER CUSHMAN, Admr.

Paris, June 24, 1834. 3w 46

Administratrix's Sale.

PURSUANT to license from the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate, will be sold at public vendue on Saturday the 16th day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, so much of the real estate of Joseph Glover, late of Hebron, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, if necessary, as will produce the sum of 275 dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

SARAH GLOVER, { Administratrix on said estate.

Hebron, June 24, 1834. 2w 46

To the Honorable Stephen Emery, Esquire, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford in the State of Maine.

RESPECTFULLY shews THOMAS GAGE of Rawley, in the County of Essex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, Executor of the last will and testament of LEVI DOLE, late of Rawley, aforesaid, cordwainer, deceased, testate, that said last will and testament has been duly approved and allowed in the Court of Probate for said county of Essex, a copy of which will and of the Probate thereof, under the seal of said Court is herewith produced and exhibited ; and that said Levi Dole, the testator, has real estate in the County of Oxford on which said will may operate.

He therefore prays, that the same may be filed and recorded in the Probate Office of said county of Oxford, agreeably to law in such case provided ; and that administration with said will annexed of the goods and estate of said deceased within said State of Maine may be granted to Isaac Frye, of Fryeburg, in said county of Oxford, Esquire ; and such other proceedings had as may be necessary for settling said estate

Dated at Rawly, aforesaid, this fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1834. THOMAS GAGE.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of June, A. D. 1834.

UPON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioner give notice thereof to all persons interested by causing a copy of his said petition with this order thereon to be published thsee weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the last publication tobe thirty days at least before the fourth Tuesday of August next, that they may then appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris within and for said county, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

A true copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon.

Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

New Store,

AND

New Goods.

MOSES HAMMOND,

HAS opened a STORE on PARIS-HILL and offers for sale, a prime assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, DOMESTIC and FANCY GOODS. Together with a good assortment of fresh WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES, of the *best quality.*

ALSO—A handsome assortment of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, *latest style;* LOOKING GLASSES, &c.

LIKEWISE—A select assortment of HARD WARE

All of which has been selected with the greatest care and will be sold for a small profit for CASH, CREDIT or *Produce.*

Purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

May, 20, 1834. tf40

Bargains ! ! Bargains ! ! !

MOSES HAMMOND,

WOULD inform his friends and customers that he has just received a fresh supply of

New Goods,

which added to his former stock makes it complete.—Purchasers, desirous of *good* bargains, are invited to call and examine for themselves, where they will not fail to be pleased both in price and quality.

WANTED, in exchange for goods at low cash prices.

3000 lbs. WOOL.

5000 lbs. BUTTER.

Paris-Hill, July 1, 1834. tf 46

New Goods, *CHEAP.*

THE subscribers, having formed a Copartnership in trade, offer for sale an extensive assortment of NEW GOODS, just received from BOSTON.—Among which are

15 pieces Black, Blue and Mixed *BROADCLOTHS.*

20 pieces *KERSEYMERES & SATINNETTS*

100 pieces *CALICO of the most fashionable colours.*

60 pieces *French & common MUSLINS & CAMBRICS.*

20 pieces *SILK* of different qualities—150 *Silk, Cotton, Crape & Fancy HDKFS.*

100 Balls *RIBBONES, different colors.*—60 Raw Silk, Worsted, Crape & Valentia *SHAWLS,*

150 pair of Gentlemens & Ladys *GLOVES.*—200 yards *GINGHAMS.*

200 yds *BED TICKING—DRILLINGS, JEANS, &c.* for Summer wear.

3500 yards *BROWN SHEETINGS*—500 lbs *white & blue WARP YARN.*—400 pair *MORROCCO, PRUNELLO, KID, CALFSKIN, & THICK SHOES.*

A great variety of *CROCKERY, GLASS & HARD WARE.* WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES *of the first quality for family use.*

ALSO—*FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN & OATS.*

A large assortment of *PAINTS, OIL, & MEDICINES.*

All which have been selected with the greatest care and will be sold for a small profit for Cash, Credit or Produce.

WANTED in exchange for Goods at low Cash prices.

2000 lbs. WOOL.

4000 lbs. BUTTER.

Customers both old and new are requested to call at the old Stand and the new—(two Stores) where they will not fail to be pleased with the above Goods both in price and quality, and with every article that is wanted

ALFRED ANDREWS,
SULLIVAN ANDREWS,
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.

Paris, May 26, 1834. tf 41

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Paris, Me., June 30, 1834.

LEVI BERRY, Jr. Humphrey Cleaves, Clerk of the Courts, Thomas Crocker, I. & J. S. Cummings, Isaac Cummings, Daniel Curtis, Caleb Cushman, Eben'r Cushman, Joseph Daniels 2, Elvira Dean, Sally Fuller, Moses Gammon Jr. William H. Hopkins, George King, William Lethbridge, Stephen Longley, Appleton Morse, Joseph Morton, Stephen M. Paine, Simeon Perkins, Edward Perkins, James Perry, Ebn'r Poor, Cushman Ryerson, Edmund Rogers, Jane Row, Lewis B. Stowell 2, William Stearns, Geo. F. Truvett, Treaurer or Trustees of Oxford Female Aacademy, Luther Washburn, John Wolcott.

JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

J. R. & W. HOWE & CO.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR ADVERTISEMENT, WILL EXHIBIT THE LIVING SPECIMENS OF

NATURAL HISTORY,

CONTAINED IN THEIR MENAGERIE,

THE PROPRIETORS OF

THE NEW-YORK MENAGERIE

Have avoided a multiplication of similar Animals in their collection, which enables them to assert, without the least exaggeration, that they exhibit the most perfect specimens and a greater variety of extraordinary *ANIMALS* and *BIRDS* than any other Menagerie or Caravan that ever travelled in the United States.

For a Description of the Animals, and particulars as to Time and Place of Exhibition, see Large Bills posted in the Hotels and Stores.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION 25 CENTS,

CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE, HALF PRICE.

To be exhibited in TURNER on Tuesday the 8th, at PARIS-HILL on Wednesday the 9th and at NORWAY-VILLAGE on Thursday the 10th day of July. Open from one to five, P. M.

THE GNOO,

OR

HORNED HORSE.

So extraordinary is the structure of this Animal, that some persons have doubted the reality of its existence, and have supposed it to be a creature merely of the artist's imagination. Nature, though regular and systematic in all her works, often puzzles and perplexes human systems, of which this animal affords an instance. In the shape of its body it evidently partakes of the Horse, the Ox, the Stag, and the Antelope. It is fierce and vicious, and apparently untameable.

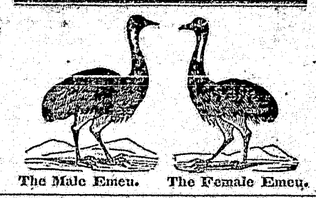
The Zebra.

Elephant Columbus.

The Java Tiger.

The Royal Tiger.

The Striped Hyena.



The Male Emeu. The Female Emeu.

The Spotted Hyena.

THE

NEW-YORK MENAGERIE

IS FURNISHED WITH A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

SELECT MUSIC,

From the following celebrated Composers :—

KOFFNER, ROMEL, BEETHOVEN, ROSSINI, HAYDN, VON WEBER, WALSH, HORN, ETC.

The Orchestra consists of 12 members, and the Proprietors have been at much trouble and expense in procuring MUSICIANS of the first talent and professional acquirements, and at the same time have been cautious to engage no one, whose deportment would not furnish his surest claim to a moral and respectable character, and for whose better accommodation, and to afford them an opportunity of playing as this Menagerie enters each town or village, the Proprietors have had built, at an expense of $2000, the most splendid Omnibus in the United States, which is drawn by four elegant grey horses.

Male Dromedary.

Female Dromedary.

The Male Leopard.

The Female Leopard.

THE

LION AND LIONESS.

The Keeper will enter the cage with the LIONS and LEOPARDS. These animals are perfectly domesticated, and subjugated to the will of their keeper. It will be readily perceived by the spectators, that no danger need be apprehended from this Exhibition. Their docility is both pleasing and instructive—and it is an exemplification of the injunction—"The brute shall be subject to the will of man."

☞ *There are upwards of Eighty Living Animals and Birds in this Collection.*

The S. A. Jaguar.

Bactrian Camel.

The N. A. Panther.

The N. A. Bear.

The Pelican.

The Gellet Cat.

AFRICAN OSTRICH.

Few inmates of a Menagerie attract more attention than the Ostrich. This is the only African Ostrich now living in the United States. The Ostrich is the largest of all birds, its wings have no quill feathers, but are clothed with graceful plumes, which are highly prized by females, both savage and civilized, and have added for ages, not a little to their attraction. They are domesticated in Africa, and ridden like horses, and naturalists say, they will carry a full grown native, with the velocity of a race horse.

For the special accommodation of Ladies and Children, the Proprietors have constructed commodious seats, sufficient to contain several hundred persons, and they pledge themselves to give particular attention to their comfort during the exhibition.

The Animals will be arranged in two extensive Pavilions, of sufficient capacity to contain 4000 persons at the same time.

LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of FORD & THAYER by note or account are requested to make immediate payment, or their demands will be left with an Attorney for collection.

Paris, June 23, 1834. tf 45] ASA THAYER, Jr.

The Flannel Back.—How often are remarks made by unthinking people, which sink deep in the heart, and cause painful emotions. If a poor boy, had his clothes very much patched by an industrious mother now would it injure his feelings to have some man of independence say, 'why dont your mother mend your clothes?'

Once I was hard at work with my jacket off on a very warm summer's day when a man well to do in the world, came along and said to me, 'Boy why dont you have a flannel back to your vest?'—As the back was made of flannel and suited to winter weather, my feelings were hurt, and I made no reply, but continued at my employment. But I might have told him that my parents were not able always to give me clothing suitable to the season that somtimes I wore a thick vest in summer, and sometimes a thin one in winter, and was glad to get these. There is too little regard for another's feelings in the world; men and children who are blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, think strange that others should, in warm weather, wear garments suitable to cold, or in winter, garments made for summer. They do not reflect upon the condition of their parents, and therefore speak unthinkingly. Let us but examine the circumstances of the poor around us, and we shall soon be convinced that they suffer for those things which we little suspect. In various ways they endeavor to push their way through life, without soliciting the aid of others when it would be an object of charity to bestow aid upon them.

Young friends' be careful that you injure not the feelings of your poor companions, by unthinking remarks in relation to their circumstances or dress. I have often heard children say, 'What an old hat you wear—I wouldn't wear it!' 'What an old patched jacket that is of yours!' and the like, which is very wrong. Do, children consider the feelings of the poor, and never utter a word that will give them a painful emotion. But encourage them, associate with them—and never let it be manifst that you think yourself their superior because your parents are able to clothe you better. For many a child has risen from poverty to station of trust and honor: and lived to see those persons come to want who once shunned him for his poverty and patches.

Duty and the finer affections.

Delicacy and modesty may be thought chiefly worthy of cultivation, because they guard purity; but they must be loved for their sake, without which they cannot flourish. Purity is the sole school for domestic fidelity' and domestic fidelity is the only nursury of the affectionsbetween parents and children, from children toward each other, and, through these affections, of all the kindness which renders the world hapitable. At each step in the progress the appropriate end must be loved for its own sake; and it is easy to see how the only means of sowing the seeds of benevolence, in all its forms, may be of far greater importance than many of the modifications and the exertions even of benevolence itself. To those who will consider this subject it will not long seem strange, that the sweetest and most gentle affections grow up only under the apparently cold and dark shadow of stern duty. The obligation is strengthened, not weakened, by the consideration that it arises from human imperfection, which only proves it to be founded on the nature of man. It is enough that the pursuit of all these separate ends leads to general wellbeing, the promotion of which is the final purpose of the creation.

Man's Life.—There are two lives in each of us—gliding on the same time, closely connected with each other—the life of our minds, the external and the inward history; the movements of the frame—the deep & ever restless workings of the heart. They who have loved, know the affections we might keep for years without having occasion even to touch upon exterior surface of life our busy ocupations—the mechanical progress of our existance; yet by the last we are judged; the first is never known. History reveals men's deeds, men's outward characters, but not themselves. There is a secret self that hath its own life "round by a dream, unpenetrated and unguessed. *Bulwer*

Written originally for a Lady's Album.

The gem, of all others which enriches the coronet of a lady's character, is unaffected piety. Nature may lavish much of her treasure upon the elegance of her person—the enchantment of the countenance—the gracefulness of her mien or the strength of her intellect, her loveliness is uncrowned, till *piety* throws around the whole, the sweetness and power of her charms. She then becomes unearthly—unearthly in temper—unearthly in her desires and associations. The spell which bound her affections to things below, is broken, and she mounts on the silent wings of her fancy and hope to the habitation of God, where it is her delight to hold communion with the spirits that have been ransomed from the thraldom of earth and wreathed with a garland of glory.

Her Beauty may throw its magical charms over many—Princes and Conquerers may bow with admiration at the shrine of her riches—the sons of science and poetry may embalm her memory in history and song—yet piety must be her ornament—her pearl. Her name must be written in the "Book of Life," that when mountains fade away, and every memento of earthly greatness is lost in the general wreck of nature, it may remain and swell the list of that mighty throng, which have been clothed with the mantle of righteousness, and their voices attuned to the melody of Heaven.

With *such a treasure*, every lofty gratification on earth may be purchased—friendships will be rendered doubly sweet—pain and sorrow shall lose her sting—and *the* character will possess a price far "above rubies"—life will be but a pleasant visit to earth, and death the entrance upon a joyful and pepetual home. And when the notes of the last trump shall be heard, and sleeping millions awake to judgment, its possessor shall be presented "faultless before the throne of God with exceding joy, and a crown of life given that shall never wear away."

Such is piety. Like a tender flower, planted in the fertile soil of woman's heart, it grows, expanding its foliage and imparting its fragrance to all around, till, transplanted it is set to bloom in perpetual vigor and unfading beanty in the Paradice of God.

Follow this star, dear lady, it will light you through every labyrinth in the wilderness of life,—gild the gloom that will gather around you in a dying hour, and bring you safely over the tempestuous jordan of death, into the Haven of promised and settled rest.

REQUISITE FOR A WIFE.

'Lovely in her person and lively in her mind'; her beauty, however transcendent is never to excite particular, only general admiration, and her liveliness is never for an instant to be supposed to approach to levity. At the same time she must be no prude, object to sitting hours tete-a-tete with a man who evidently thinks her very handsome and must take his arm at a ball, assembly, or walk, if he offers it; and if her husband, or any one else, is inclined to cut the jokes which may have a doubtful meaning, she must neither be amused nor offended. She is to be very clean in her person, and very well dressed, but never too late for breakfast or dinner, or long at her toilette. She must not spend much money but be always in fashion; if she does unfortunanely get into debt, and is blamed by her husband, she must take care not to exceed her means again, but not to be in the least less well attired, or she may justly draw down her husband's ire for being a dowdy. She is to be very simple in her diet, and hardly aware of the difference between soup, and yet her table is ever to be such as to excite the admiration of the most distinguished epicures of the day. She is to be 'au fait' of every passing event but not fond of gossip. She is to know every body but not be much in society. She is to know every thing but not to be learned. She is to have great resources in herself within doors, but their interest is never to interfere with her exercise without, even in the worst weather. She is to be like a garden; and to have the greatest interest in her huband's country seat, without any power but that of picking a few violets in spring, and a few pinks in summer. She is to be extremely bold on horseback, though perfectly feminine, and ride remarkably well, either in the parks or on the chase, though she cannot get upon a horse ten times a year. She is never to be dull, though she must like retirement. She is to be extremely agreeable in society, without caring for it. If she is a mother her children are to be highly accomplished, and dress with infinite taste; but their governess' wages are to be low, and their clothes, to cost next to nothing. If ill and dejected, she is to be highly pleased if her husband takes the opportunity of going from home.—*Lady Issabella St. John in the Keepsake for* 1834.

An agriculturalist residing in the northern part of Gloucestershire, was lately invited to sup with a friend in the neighboring town; the evening was enlivened by music, both vocal and instrumental. On the following morning he met one of the guests, who said, 'Well farmer——, how did you enjoy yourself last night? Were not the quartets excellent!'—'Why, really, sir, I can't say, for I did'nt taste 'em; but the pork chops were the finest I ever ate.'

But manhood is melted into courtesies; valor into compliment; and men are only turned into tongues, and trim ones too: he is now as valiant as Hercules, that only tells a lie, and swears to it.—*Shakspeare.*

All sense and virtue consists in moderation; if once they exceed the proper bounds, they become metamorphosed into folly and vice.—The philosopher Confucius wrote a system of morality and civil policy, entitled "The Great Midway," intimating that the middle way is the best to follow.—*Cicero.*

A nice little World. The diameter of Pallas does not much exceed 79 miles, so that an inhabitant of that planet, in one of our steam carriages, might go round his world in a few hours.

Singular Will and Funeral. Among curious wills, that of Louis Cartusius, a judge of Padua, deserves to be mentioned. Here are some of the principal articles:—1st. I forbid my house being hung with black after my death; and desire that all those who attend my funeral may be dressed in green. 2d. I require that there be collected all the violins, all the flutes, and all the drums in the city, in order that they may accompany me to my last home. 3d. I name for my heir the person who shall laugh most at my interment. Never did funeral present a more singular appearance. There were all the relations of the deceased striving to laugh, with as much sincerity as under the usual circumstances, they would have endeavored to cry. The will was disputed by a near relative, as the production of a madman; but the lawyer who was retained to defend it, maintained that a judge could never be charged with madness, and upon this conclusive reasoning the will was pronounced valid.

THE SATURDAY COURIER

The largest and cheapest Weekly Newspaper in the United States, is published every Saturday by Woodward and Spragg, price $2 per annum, payable in advance.

THIS popular journal is printed on a sheet of the largest dimensions. No other weekly paper is comparable to it in size. It contains thirty-two columns of reading matter, each column being equal to twelve pages of a duodecimo book.

The COURIER though but three years in existence has an actual circulation of twenty-one thousand copies. This unparalleled patronage shows the high estimation in which it is every where held.

The COURIER possesses advantages over all other weekly newspapers. Its immense size admits of the greatest possible variety, and its contents furnish an extensive, useful, novel, entertaining and instructive miscellany, comprising the different branches of popular literature, such as Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticisms, &c; notices of the Fine Arts; Humor; Sporting Anecdotes; Sketches of Life and Manners; Police Reports; Prices Current of the Grain Market; Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; and an abstract and summary of all matters which may possess interest for the general reader.

The original articles of the COURIER are contributed by the ablest writers in the country, and in the selection of literary matter, the publishers have extensive facilities. Their exchange list includes the most valuable American journals; and among other periodicals which they receive from abroad may be specially numerated Bulwer's New Monthly, the Metropolitan, Frazer's Magazine, London Literary Gazettee, Blackwood's, Mrs. Norton's La Belle Assemblee, World of Fashion, and the United Service Journal. Through their Agent, Mr. WILMER, they are also furnished with the choicest English papers, including the John Bull, Bell's Life in London, &c.

In preparing the contents of the Courier, strict regard is paid to News. All foreign intelligence, up to the latest dates, is invariably given; and whenever a press of important matter may require it, an extra will be published. The summary of domestic affairs is more complete, correct and ample, and embodies a greater extent and variety of information than can be found in any other paper, as in addition to a condensed statement of localities, a synopsis of passing events in all parts of the country is regularly prepared and published.

The EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT embraces reviews of new publications; notices of the Fine Arts, &c; descriptions of public improvements, &c; remarks on general topics; discussions of suitable subjects; dramatic criticisms, &c. This department has been, and will continue to be, conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. Whatever comes fairly within observation shall be frankly dealt with, and no station or influence will deter the prompt and decided expression of unbiased opinion.

In fine the SATURDAY COURIER professes to be the largest, cheapest, most diversified, entertaining and instructive weekly newspaper issued from the American press. The publishers claim for its contents a character of vigorous originality, judicious selection, extensive variety, and interesting detail; and they invite comparison with contemporary publications.

PREMIUMS

Persons procuring five subscribers to this paper, and forwarding the amount of a year's subscription, Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Persons forwarding ten subscribers, and remitting twenty dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy and a discount of ten per cent.

Persons forwarding fifteen subscribers and thirty dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy of the paper, and a copy of Lord Byron's Works, Sir Walter Scott's Works or any other work of a similar character and value which may be preferred.

Uncurrent notes of solvent banks received at par.

Address, postage paid, WOODWARD & SPRAGG
No. 2, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philad.

N. B. Editors inserting the above advertisement, and forwarding a copy of their respective papers to this office (marked) will be furnished with the Saturday Courier for one Year. ††

CORNS.

THE celebrated ALBION CORN PLASTER affords instant relief, at the same time dissolves and draws Corns out by the roots, without the least pain.

Certificate.—"To those afflicted with Corns on their feet I do certify that I have used the *Albion Corn Plaster* with complete success.—Before I had used one box it completely cured a Corn which had troubled me many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint. WM. SHAW.

Flushing, L. I. Feb. 28."

Price 50 cents per box.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS,
FOR FEMALES.

THEY purify the blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The pills are particularly efficacious in the Grees Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddinesn Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and Disinclination to exercise and Society.—Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful except in cases of pregnancy, *when they must not be taken;* neither must theybe taken by persons of hetic or consumptive habits. Price $1,50 a box.

Also, the celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS, which give *immediate relief*, without the least injury to the teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies known for this complaint. Price 50 cts. a box.

☞None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the *sole proprietor* T. KIDDER, *immediate successor* to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY.—For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-st., near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway Village, who have also for sale all of the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. e5p1y

Commissioner's Notice.

THE subscribers, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of Joseph Kilgore, 2d, late of Lovell, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed from the date hereof for the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, hereby give notice, that they will attend for that purpose at the dwelling house of Mr. Nathan Dresser, Inn-holder in Lovell, on the last Thursdays in July, September, and November, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days. VALENTINE LITTLE.
PHINEAS EASTMAN.

Lovell, May 27, 1834. 3w45

Sheriff's Notice.

OXFORD, ss.

PURSUANT to Warrants from MARK HARRIS, Esq. Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed, requiring me to collect the Taxes assessed in the following Townships and tracts of unimproved lands situated in the County of Oxford, for the year 1833.

	$
Township No. 1, - -	14 67
" No. 1, Letter A -	5 94
" No. 2, Letter A -	5 99
Letter B - - -	6 72
Township No. 7, - -	2 09
" No. 4, 1st Range, -	2 14
" No. 5, 2d Range, -	2 19
" No. 2, 2d Range, -	2 82
" No. 2, 3d Range, -	2 94
" No. 5, 3d Range, -	2 09
" No. 5, 1st Range, -	4 45
" No. 4, 2d Range, -	2 32
South half No. 1, 4th Range, -	2 42
One, fourth No. 5, 5th Range, -	1 55
Andover Surplus North, -	1 68
Fryeburg Academy, - -	6 41
Township No. 8, now Byron, -	12 53
One Twelfth No. 1, 6th Range, -	1 32
Township D, to J. Gardiner, -	1 44
Surplus of C, - - -	1 28
Hamlin's Grant, - -	2 39

I hereby give notice that, unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are previously paid to me the subscriber, so much of said Townships and tracts of unimproved land will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Court House in Paris in said County, on Monday the 28th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

ALDEN BLOSSOM. { Sheriff of Oxford Co.

Turner, May, 26, 1834. 6w 42

DR. RELFE'S

Botanical Drops.

IS one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of inveterate Diseases, produced by an impure state of the blood, and a vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the forms of *Scorfula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores,* (even when the bones are affected,) *White Swellings,* (if applied with Dr. Jebb's Liniment,) *Fowl and Obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald-head in children, Scurvey and Scorbutic Gout, Pimpled or Carbuncled Faces, Festering Eruptions, and Venerial Taints, throughout the body,* in which last case the Drops often cure when Mercury fails. Theyare also the best *Spring* and *Autumnal Phisic* to purify and cleanse the system from humors which frequently appear at these seasons of the year. They also aid the process of digestion, and by purifying the blood, prevent the secretion of malignant humors on the lungs. The Proprietor confidently relies upon the vast number of surprising cures effected by these DROPS, not only in Boston and its vicinity, but throughout the Union, for the best proof of their excellence as an unfailing *Alterative Medicine,* in all the cases above specified. This article has recently been pronounced by a physician of the first respectability, who had witnessed its surprising efficacy, as entitled, in his opinion, to take the lead of all the popular articles, known for the above complaints, and indeed it is fast gaining this point in public estimation, throughout the country.

Price $1 a bottle, or, six bottles for $5.

☞None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the *sole proprietor,* T. KIDDER, *immediate successor* to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-st., near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. e5poy

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,.....Mexico.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Mexico, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Mexico for 1833, in the respective sums following, viz:

Names of proprietors.	Range.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	Value.	State, Town and County Tax, 1833.	Deduct. of highway tax in 1832	Sum to be collected.
				$	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts
S. Small,	3	10	100	200	1,60	2,60	4,20
S. Small,	3	8	60	60	,48	,78	1,26
S. Small,	7	15	100	75	,60	,97	1,57
Babb,	5	10	100	100	,80		80

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell, at public auction to the highest bidder at the Inn of Levi Abbott, in said Mexico, on Saturday the fourth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges. EBENEZER HARLOW Jr., Collector.

Mexico, June 1st, 1834 * w 44

Prints, New Style.

WATERSON, PRAY & CO.
Nos. 71 & 73, Kilby-st., Boston.

OFFER for sale by the package or piece, an extensive assortment of Printed Calicoes—comprising more than one hundred and thirty styles—many of which are new and beautiful—Also an assortment of colored Cambrics; likewise, Printed Quiltings and Brittannia Hdkfs by the case.

Printers of Newspapers in the New England States, who insert the above, with this notice, once a week, for six weeks, inside, shall be paid on presentation of their bills.

March 17. 6wis35

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness and despatch at this
OFFICE

SORE AND INFLAMED EYES!

The studious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflamation of that delicate organ will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invulable application, in *DUMFRIES EYE-WATER.*

This well established wash for the Eye is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflamation. *Price 25 cents.*

DYSPEPSIA!

Of most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been *checked, relieved* and *cured,* in a number of instances in and about the city, by using for a short time Dr. Relfe's *Vegetable specific & Antibilious pills,* in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the specific. It is also one of the medicines known for *Sick headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea* and Flatulences.

No complaint is perhaps more prevalent in this or any country, than headache. It is seldom a primary affection, but arises from a variety of causes such as suppression of customary evacuations, obstructed perspiration &c. It is likewise not unfrequently symptomatic of indigestion, for so great is the sympathy between the brain and stomach, that it is often difficult to determine which is really in fault, & when it arises from a foul state of the stomach, it is generally termed sick headache, which will be speedily relieved by this specific.

A remarkable case is mentioned in Dr Conway's pamphlet, of "A lady of Danvers, who had been afflicted most of the time for 20 years with a sick headache, was cured by a part of a box of this Specific." *price of the Specific and pills 50 cents each.*

White Teeth and Healthy Gums!

Those who would retain, or restore, these personable advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the BRITISH ANTISPEPTIC DENTRIFRICE. This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antispeptic Dentrifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury.—The regular use of this admired powder, by purifying the mouth and preventing the accumulation of tartar, operates as the best preventive Tooth Ache. The Dentrifrice removes discolourations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. As its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath. *Price 50 cents.*

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oi5woy Aug. 5.

Commissioner's Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Willard Mason, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the twenty-seventh day of May last, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will attend to that service, at the office of Wm K. Porter on the second Wednesday of September and the fourth Wednesday of November next, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon on each of those days.

WM. K. PORTER, } Com'rs.
ISAAC GROSS. }

Turner, June 12, 1834. * 3w 44

PROSPECTUS OF THE

GAZETEER OF MAINE.

NOW in press, and will soon be published, "*A Gazeteer of Maine,*" compiled from the best sources of information, from several volumes already published, and from original papers prepared expressly for the purpose. This work will contain a sketch of the early History of Maine, a description of the counties, towns, rivers, mountains, and all the useful matter generally comprised in works of the kind. The whole will pass under the inspection and review of able judges, and assurance is given that the work shall be full, complete and correct.—We are aware that there has been imposition and deception in book subscriptions, and I wish to say that no subscriber will be required to take the book when published unless he is entirely satisfied with its appearance. It is absolutely necessary that subscriptions sufficient should be obtained to cover the expenses, which will be considerable. JAMES BURTON, Jr.

Conditions.—This work will contain about five hundred octavo pages, printed on good paper and new type, and well bound, and will be delivered to subscribers at two dollars per copy, and *the price will not be reduced.*

Editors in this State who will insert this prospectus in their paper a few weeks, shall receive a copy of the work.

Any person who shall procure eight subscribers shall receive a copy gratis.

Bangor, April, 1834. ††

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be exposed for sale on Saturday the third day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Sumner, so much of the real estate of John Bonney, late of Sumner, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges of sale; said real estate consists of eleven acres of wood land in lot No. 17, 3d range; thirteen acres of meadow land in the southest corner of lot No. 16, 3d range; also, one half of one north Gore in common with Freeman Irish containing one hundred and fourteen acres in the whole; also, the homested farm containing fifty-seven acres off of the east end of lot No. 18, 3d range, situated in Sumner containing one hundred and thirty-eight acres be the same more or less.

URIAS BONNEY, Adm'r.

Sumner, June 11, A. D. 1834 * 3w 44